Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*——Editor and Publisher

VOLUME 2,} CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 12, 1842. {NUMBER 57.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for April, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
12 Tuesday,	5 35	6 25					
13 Wednesday,	5 34	6 26					
14 Thursday,	5 33	6 28	Last Quarter,	2	1	25	E.
15 Friday,	5 32	6 29	New Moon	10	5	9	E.
16 Saturday,	5 30	6 30	First Quarter,	18	1	12	M.
17 Sunday,	5 29	6 31	Full Moon,	24	6	8	E.
18 Monday.	5 28	6 32					

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...f

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Notice!

WE will sell at Public Sale, at Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., on the 11th of April, between

THIRTY AND FORTY LIKELY

NEGROES,

Consisting of Mechanics of all kinds: Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Tanners, Carpenters, &c.

The negroes are all of good families.—We will also sell a large number of

Cattle,

(OF IMPROVED STOCK;)

A LARGE NUMBER OF

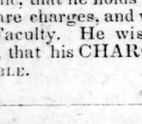
SHEEP,

(Saxony, Merino and mixed:)

A GOOD STOCK OF

HOGS,

Horses and Mules;



A quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Oats;

WAGONS,

Gearing, Ploughs, and

All kinds of Farming Tools.

The Negro property will be sold on a credit of twelve months with interest from the day of Sale, the purchaser to give bond and approved security. Terms as to the other property, will be made known on the day of sale.

M. HOKE. } Exr's of R. H.
H. W. BURTON. } Burton, dec'd

☞ We will also dispose of several tracts of valuable land in the neighborhood of Beatty's Ford, at private sale.

M. H. }
H. W. B. } Exr's.

Lincoln co., N. C., March 16, 1842. 54....ts.

EXHIBITION CHAIR FACTORY

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....f

DRY GOODS CROCKERY

☞ Cheap Goods, ☜

For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money.

WM. G. POTTS.

January 4, 1842. 43...tc

Skins!—Skins!!—Skins!!!

THE subscribers offer for sale at their House, back of J. B. Kerr's Hotel,

Deer Skins dressed with hair.
" " " without hair.
" " " Buff.
Bear " "
Sheep " " with wool.
" " " without wool.

Coon and Otter Skins dressed, which they offer for sale cheap for CASH, or in exchange for other raw Skins.

ADAM SILER,
MARTIN FYRNISELL.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1842. 51...tf

Stray Mules.

STRAYED from me, at this place, on the 17th inst., three Brown MULES. I will liberally reward any person that will bring them to me, or give information so that I can get them.

☞ A quantity of Bacon and Lard for sale.

J. B. HERRIFORD.

Charlotte, N. C., March 27, 1842.

N. B. I, or my agent, will be found at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.

A few Good Things Yet,

AND

More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region o country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...f

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

PERSONS who have filed the first Volume of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*," (just completed) and wish it bound, will please hand in their orders to the subscriber, and they shall be executed neatly and without delay.

WM. HUNTER.

March 8, 1842.

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

AGRICULTURE.

Remarks on Seeds and Seedsmen—Sowing Seeds, causes of failure, &c.

The production of living plants from small grains of seed dropped in the earth, is one of the most wonderful and beautiful operations of Nature.—When examined by the light of Science, it is found to be effected by the combined agency of earth, air, moisture and heat; and to insure success, it is necessary that these four elements be combined in due but different proportions, according to the nature and habits of the different kinds of seeds. Hence arises the difficulty of some kinds to vegetate; and the uncertainty which garderners generally feel respecting many of their crops until they see the young plants appear. Hence, also, arise most of the complaints which are made to seedsmen, and the censures which are unjustly cast upon them by inexperienced cultivators.

In order to explain this subject, and with a view to lessen the evil, the Proprietor of the Rochester Seed Store has added the testimony of several highly respectable and successful cultivators in the country, and some accounts of their methods of preparing and sowing several of the most important kinds of seeds that are liable to fail with careless management.

The Editor of the Albany Cultivator, speaking on this general subject, says:—

"Seeds often fail to grow; and the seedsman is faulted for vending bad seeds, when the cause of their not growing is owing to the gardener or planter. To induce germination, moisture, atmospheric air, and a certain temperature, are indispensable; and it is also requisite that light be excluded from the seed, until the nutriment of the seed is exhausted, or until the root can draw nourishment from the soil. The first effect of the air, heat, and moisture, upon the seed is, to change its properties—to convert its starch into sugar—into a sort of milky pulp, the proper food of the embryo plant. If at this stage, the seed becomes dry, its vitality is believed to be destroyed; but if these agents are permitted to use their influence, the contents of the seed swell by degrees, and the first point of the future root having formed, breaks through the shell in a downward direction, and about the same time the first point of the future stem comes forth in an upward direction. The presence of the air, heat, and moisture are as indispensable to the growth of the plant, as they are to the germination of the seed.

"Now it often happens, that when seeds are planted in fresh stirred ground, or when the soil is moist, they undergo the incipient progress of fermentation, and the earth not being pressed upon them, and dry weather ensuing, the moisture is abstracted, and the seeds perish. Too much moisture is also often destructive to the vital principle of seeds—and others again are buried too deep to be vivified by solar and atmospheric influence. The first object in planting, therefore, should be to place the seed just so far under the surface, and so to cover it with earth, as shall barely secure to it a constant supply of moisture. There are many seeds, as of the carrot, parsnip, orchard grass, &c., which if not previously steeped, or the soil well pulverized and pressed upon them, fail to grow for want of moisture. Hence, in sowing orchard grass, it is found prudent to spread it upon a floor and sprinkle it with water before it is sown, and to pass a roller over the ground after the seed is sown; and hence, in light garden mould, it is advisable to press with the hoe or spade, the earth upon all light seeds after they are sown."

ON SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.

David Thomas, an experienced and very successful Florist remarks:—N. G. Farmer, vol. 1. p. 56.

"For large seeds, like the Bean or the Pea, a coarse soil is well adapted, as they can force their way to the surface from any moderate depth; but small seeds require different treatment; and we lay it down as a safe rule, the finer the seed, the finer should be the soil.

How does Nature, exemplifying Supreme Wisdom, sow her most delicate seeds? She scatters them on the shady ground, trusting to the rain or the frost to cover them, (of course slightly,) and they germinate before the sun has acquired power enough to scorch them. The dust like seeds of the Orchis and Cypripedium sometimes grow in beds of damp moss.

Common garden loam, whether clayey or sandy, is much improved by a dressing of vegetable earth from the woods, well mixed before the planting. If prepared in the preceding autumn, and pulverized by the frost, all the better.

Such a soil is favorable to seeds of almost any kind, but *essential* to the finer and more delicate sorts. The preparation of the soil alone, however, is not enough. Fine seeds may be smothered if covered from more than one eigth to half an inch deep; and their short roots may be parched if exposed to the sun except in morning and evening.—To a *fine soil*, therefore, we must add the protection of *shade*, and in time of drought, a regular supply of *moisture*. If the seeds are sown in an open border, a sprinkling of water in the evenings is best, but carefully abstain from applying so much as will bake the ground."

ON PREPARING AND SOWING ONION SEED.

W. Risley—(N. G. Farmer, vol. 2, page 38,) says:

"First soak the seeds in water from six to twenty four hours—some seeds being slower to admit moisture than others, is the difference in time required. After soaking, drain off the water, and mix the seeds with a sufficient quantity of air to absorb the moisture remaining on the seeds; stir them often that they may vegetate evenly, and keep them in a moderate degree of warmth and moisture until they are sprouted, when they are ready to put into the ground. If the weather should be unfavorable, put the seeds in a cool place, which will check their growth. * *

It was left in that situation until the time of sowing. In April, as soon as the soil was sufficiently dry, the ploughing was commenced, and the second day, at night, the sowing was finished, with seed prepared as before stated. *In one week the onions were up*, rows were soon visible near twenty rods and no weeds yet appeared. The operation of stirring the soil with rakes and hoes was then commenced, and the weeds were not suffered to grow during the summer. (It is a mistaken notion that it is not time to hoe a garden until it is green with weeds.) The first of September the onions were harvested, and the product was over *two thousand bushels* of fine onions from two and a half acres."

ON SOAKING MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

J. Rapaljee says, (N. G. Farmer, vol. 1, p. 149,) "I prepared half an acre for Mangel Wurtzel, and obtained the seed from your agent at Canandaigua. After soaking the seed one day, I commenced sowing; but rain came on, and the soil being rather clayey, it was a whole week before I could sow the remainder. The seed was soaked all this time, and supposing it was spoiled or injured, I sowed it thicker than usual, and had not enough to finish the ground. Accordingly I sent to the same place and got more seed, and sowed the remainder without any soaking; so that part of my ground was sowed with seed soaked one day, another part one week and a third part not at all.

Now for the result:—The part soaked one week, came up first, and much too thickly;—the part soaked one day came up slowly and very thinly; while the part not soaked did not come up at all. Thus showing conclusively, the necessity of thoroughly soaking these seeds, and the little danger there is to be apprehended from soaking too long. I am confident that inattention to this subject, is the most frequent cause of the failure of the Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet seeds."

William Garbutt, (N. G. Far. vol. 1, p. 20,) says, "Much complaint is sometime made about Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet seed failing to grow. These seeds are not quite as sure of vegetation as some kinds; still, if rightly prepared, and sown when the ground is in good condition, before the weather becomes too dry, they will very seldom fail. The seed should be *soaked* in soft water, standing in a warm place, *for three or four days* before sowing. The shell of the seed is very hard and requires a long time soaking for it to become softened so that the germ can burst it open. I have sometimes known it fail after being soaked, owing to late sowing and dry weather."

Planting too deeply.—In vol. 1, p. 97, W. R. Smith states that he "planted half an acre of Mangel Wurtzel with two pounds of seed from the Rochester Seed Store. In a few days some scattering plants made their appearance. * * * Well, nearly two weeks after I was surprized to find a fair number of plants just peeping through, and from their weak and thin appearance, evidently wearied with their journey to the surface, which they never could have reached, if the soil had not been light."

Parsnip, Carrot, Celery and Parsley Seeds, are all slow to vegetable, and if sown late and dry weather succeeds, they will not often come up. These seeds should be sown early, in fine soil, rolled or pressed down and kept moist. Mr. Gen. Sheffer of Whatland, raises large quantities of carrots for feeding. He soaked the seed 48 hours, then rolls it in plaster, and when sown covers it from one half to three quarters of an inch deep.—(N. G. Far. vol. 2, p. 181.)

Cucumber, Mellon and Squash Seeds, seldom lose their vitality by age or otherwise; but when sown they often fail to grow, owing to the ground being cold or wet. These, and some other seeds, will invariably rot if sown too early—before the ground is sufficiently warm. *Lima Beans and Sweet Corn* often fail from the same causes.

Egg Plant Seed will not vegetate in the open ground—it requires a good hot-bed.

Locust Seed must be thoroughly scalded, by pouring boiling hot water and letting it soak 24 hours.

New Genesse Farmer.

From the Asheville Messenger.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

GENTLEMEN: I noticed an appeal of yours some time since, suggesting the importance of, and the advantages to be derived from the formation of such societies in the Western counties of this State. The subject must have struck the minds of every sensible agriculturist a thousand times, as one of great importance to his interest and profit, and to the growth and improvement of our beloved country. Agriculture is no fable—farming is no sham—labor is no disgrace—consequently, every attempt to improve and foster the farming interest, should be viewed with respect, and attended to with no ordinary degree of interest. But alas! the moth, rust, and mould of bygone days still cover our farm yard skirts, and we make no effort to shake them off. We steer on in the same track our fathers did, through thick and thin, swamps and quagmires, notwithstanding we see better ways pointed out to us on all sides. If it is so necessary to assemble with corn-stalks, plough-handels, &c., to do "military duty" in order for improvement, to collect in companies to administer justice, to unite and council each other on almost every subject, to assemble to make laws for our government, etc., why may we not do likewise, to improve our farms, fill our storehouses, make what we want, and render ourselves comparatively independent. I can see no reason why we may not form such societies in one or more places in every county. The room for improvement in our farms is without bounds, the necessity for it is equally so. There are minds capable of leading in this matter, and if their mamas will let them out, there are certainly *children enough in this science* to make a respectable school. Such societies are productive of good, and attended with no evil. If every man in the country was informed that he could make two dollars by going to court, to one at home, every man would go to court. And where is the man that would plough two days if he could do the same in one, or make only one bushel of corn when he could in the same time make two? No where. And yet the formation of these societies, the combination of practice, theory and council, lead in a degree to like results, and no one heeds it! A vast improvement in agriculture in our country has been made in a few years, and it has all been effected by these means.—Cannot the people of Henderson, Buncombe, Haywood, Yancy, &c., follow in the wake of counties and States on all sides of us? I think they can, and sincerely hope they will. Let some one make the call in each of these counties for a meeting, and see what can be done. I am a novice in the science, a beginner in practice, and a babe in force, or I would give one "Jericho" blast with my "ram's horn," in Henderson county, at least. I should not have troubled you with this sad epistle had I not thought that "two heads were better than one," even if one was *my own*. "Pull the strings again," and see if something can't be done. If it cannot, I intend to let the world see (that is the Messenger world,) what kind of farmers WE BE.

Respectfully,

J. M. E.

NEW GROUNDS.

From a conversation with our friend, Mr. Thomas S. Dickens, whose practical knowledge of farming is equal to that of any gentleman with whom we are aquainted, we derive the following hints for the management of new grounds:

Cut down your trees in spring or summer, whilst the sap is in full flow; this expedites extremely the decay of the stumps and laps. Great advantage is obtained by cutting your trees as close as possible to the ground: your swingletree then passes over the top of the stump, and you can plough much closer to it; besides, the saving of fire-wood is considerable, and if the tree is a timber one, every body knows the most valuable part is that next the ground. After removing your fire-wood, never burn the laps and leaves, but permit them to remain upon the surface of the land, two years, if possible; by that time, if they were cut when the sap was up, they will be greatly decayed. Proceed, then, to fallow your ground, turning under every thing that the plough can manage; if any large sticks remain undecayed, they must of course be removed by hand. This fallowing should be done during the fall or winter. In the spring, plant your corn and take a little pains to cover it with dirt as free from the trash as possible. The process of decay still goes on, and a quantity of decomposed vegetable matter is obtained, much greater in quality and quantity than could have been derived from the ashes of the burnt trash.

Mr. Dickens, whose experience is very great, and who attends to every operation on his farm in person, informs us, that this system was once accidentally pursued, because it was not convenient to follow the old, and favorite, plan of burning. He was astonished at the result; he of course continued it, and he assures us that he has never seen such crops of new ground corn as it is sure to produce.

Here, again, is the cover afforded to the land for two years producing extraordinary effects. Mr. Dickens gave no credit to this fact; but we are satisfied that the office of covering and sheltering alone which the trash had performed for two years, would have been worth more than any benefits that could have been obtained by burning.—*Southern Planter.*

THE TERRIBLE DEATH OF POTTER.

The following from the Red River Republican, is a more minute account of the dreadful Tragedy of the death of the notorious Potter. It was suggested to us on publishing the first account that it looked very much like a hoax. We admitted it to have a very extraordinary and inhuman complexion; but remarked that wo were credulous enough to believe it because of the character and deeds of Potter. The lives of violent and lawless men terminate in violence sufficiently often to bear out the scriptural ordinance, that "whosoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed."

The notorious Col. Potter, of North Carolina, is no more. The Caddo Gazette gives the particulars of his death, which was caused by his being shot with his own gun. Rose, the man who shot him, was at one time his dearest friend, but they fell out about a piece of land a widow of Rose's brother settled on, which Potter claimed. After his return from Congress, Potter, with a party of men, went to Rose's house, to take him and chastise, probably, to kill him, but he managed to escape, Rose determined to do the same to Potter.—The Gazette's account of the affair continues:

On the morning of the 1st instant, the party of Rose reached the house of Potter before any of his people were up, and secreted themselves in the stable. Several of Potter's friends remained with him that night, and as they came to the stable in the morning to feed their horses, they were seized one by one, and put under such durance, as to be unable to give any alarm. In this manner they succeeded in capturing six, As the seventh man came out he espied Rose and attempted to return to the house, but before he could reach it, the contents of a double barrel shot gun were poured into his back.

and he fell. The noise of the gun was the first intimation of the enemy that Potter had. He sprang from his couch, seized his gun, and in his night clothes rushed from the house. For about two hundred yards his speed seemed to defy his pursuers, but getting entangled in a thicket, he was captured.

Rose told him that he intended to act a generous part, and give him a chance for his life. He then told Potter he might run, and he should not be interrupted till he reached a certain distance. Potter started at the word of command, and before a gun was fired he had reached the lake. His first impulse was to jump in the water and dive for it, which he did. Rose was close behind him, and formed his men on the bank ready to shoot him as he rose. In a few seconds he came up to breathe, and scarce had his head reached the surface of the water when it was completly riddled with the shot of their guns, and he sunk to rise no more.

The prisoners who were taken in the morning are reported to have been cut up piecemeal, and thrown into the lake. Of this, however, we are not certain, but judging from the character of Mr. Rose, we fear it is too true. The man who was shot in the back was supposed to be dead, and they left him. Report says he got up in the evening and travelled to Marshall.

The greatest excitement prevails throughout the district, and companies are rising to destroy the den of this inhuman monster, who by a countless number of bloody deeds, merits not the appellation of man. However little the sympathy of the people for Potter, they have determined that this murderer shall be brought to justice and the country rid of a savage whose soul's delight was that of spilling human blood.

Thus died Col. Potter, a man whose talents fitted him for any station in life; but whose passions levelled him with the lowest of mankind. He has died almost an exile from his kindred and the friends of his youth, and gone to the tomb unwept and unpitied.

Politics of the Day.

SPEECH OF MR. ALLEN, *of Ohio.*

In the Senate of the United States, March 15, 1842—On the following resolution, formerly submitted by him.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate, as soon as practicable, whether, in his opinion, the Government can, in the present exigency of its financial affairs, be carried on without either recalling to its service the revenue derived from the sales of the public domain, and which, by an existing act, is set apart for distribution to the States, or without drawing from the people, in addition to their present taxes, an amount equal to that revenue, and in consequence of its distribution, by means of increasing the taxes now levied upon them in the form of tariff duties; or by imposing a new and direct tax upon them; or by borrowing, upon their credit, in the form of direct loans, or of Treasury notes, to be paid eventually out of their labor and property. And if, in his opinion, the government cannot be so carried on without thus recalling the land revenue, or increasing the taxes or the loans to an amount equal to that revenue, and in consequence of its distribution, then which of these alternatives will, in his opinion, be the most economical to the people—the recall of that revenue, the taxes, or the loans. Also, that he be directed to lay before the Senate the estimates and the reasons upon which such his opinions may be founded.

Mr. *Allen* said:

Mr. *President*: For the second time I have called up this resolution, and I now ask the final action of the Senate upon it. I am obliged to admit, however, that from the hostility hitherto manifested towards it by the majority here, I am without hope of its passage. I am, sir, without hope that I shall be allowed thus to obtain from the Treasury Department those official estimates from which it was my purpose to prove this important fact, that by the act of distribution, supposing that act to continue, a positive loss of near two millions of dollars will be annually thrown upon the great tax-paying body of the American people—a loss to them as absolute as if their property to that amount were each year taken and consumed by fire. I have asked for these estimates, not that the official communication of them is at all *indispensable* to my object, but because, being official, and coming from a source not likely to underrate the blessings of the distribution act, they would be less the subject of cavil, and, in the judgment of the country, more conclusive evidence of the fact I seek to establish.

In the absence of these official estimates, and fearful that those who, in this body, have the power, will continue to interdict them, I shall proceed with my own estimates, to make good, if I can, this my charge of profligacy and waste. But before I begin, I desire Senators on the other side to specify, when I have done, in what particular my estimates square not with the facts, and to show, if practicable, wherein my conclusions are at all unsound.

I the first place, then, there are three propositions in which, I presume, all will concur; first, that in consequence of the distribution of the three millions annually brought into the Treasury from the public domain, the Government, to supply its place, must increase the taxes upon the people, in the form of tariff duties; second, that the effect upon the people will be the same, whether this increase be made to result from additional duties upon goods now paying duties, or from the imposition of new duties upon goods now paying none, or from a duty of *twenty* per cent. upon *one* article, or of *one* per cent. upon *twenty* articles; and third, that if in order to replace the three millions distributed, burdens have to be imposed upon the people, in any form, over and above that amount, the surplus thus imposed must be a loss to them—a loss resulting solely from the distribution act, as from that act alone arises the necessity for such burden. These propositions no man will dispute; and now it becomes my duty to prove, first the fact of this surplus, and next, its amount. In doing this, I shall be understood well enough by the Senate, but I desire to be understood likewise by every citizen who may do me the honor to read what I speak. I shall therefore adopt a mode of reasoning so plain, and so direct, as to admit of no quibble or obscurity. I shall make a short, unambitious speech, beginning with admitted facts, and ending with conclusions, proven throughout, by the simple process of figures.—With this view of making the matter perfectly familiar to all, I will take a single article of merchandise, with a given per cent. of duty upon it, and a single individual to represent each of the several agencies in the process of collecting the duty. This will illustrate fully the whole operation.

First, then, the three millions distributed are to be replaced in the Treasury by tariff duties. A tariff duty is a tax upon the people, and is levied by the government in this way: An American merchant, called an importer, and resident in one of the Atlantic cities—I will suppose in the city of New York—imports into this from a foreign country, merchandise—I will suppose coffee—for which when purchased, he paid, I will suppose, one thousand dollars. When the coffee is landed and before he is allowed to sell it, it is taken to the government's office in that city, called a custom-house; or, if not so, the government's officer, called the collector, goes on board the vessel before the coffee is landed. In either case the collector proceeds to ascertain the kind, quality, and cost of the coffee where it came from. This being done, he says to the importer: "before you can be allowed to sell this coffee in the United States, you must pay to me, for the use of the government, two hundred dollars, that being the tariff duty of twenty per cent. fixed by law on the original cost of the coffee, which was one thousand dollars." This two hundred dollars duty, thus paid by the importer as a tax to the Government, is now added by him to, and forms one sixth part of what the coffee cost him before he is allowed to sell it, and which now amounts, of course, to twelve hundred dollars. The importer next proceeds to calculate and fix the price at which he can profitably afford to sell the coffee to the retail merchant, who is called the retailer. This price the importer must of necessity fix sufficiently high to include the interest on the total cost of the coffee, and likewise to yield a profit on the coffee itself, as a compensation for his risk and trouble. The retailer has, for the same reason, to do the same thing, when he sells the coffee to the farmer, who, in the end, buys and uses it, and is for that reason, called the consumer of the coffee.

Thus it is that the two hundred dollars paid in the first instance by the importer, as a tax or duty to the government, is, together with the interest and profit upon it, made to enter into and form one sixth part of the price which the retailer pays the importer for coffee. Thus it is, too, that the same two hundred dollars, with the importer's interest and profit upon it, and likewise with the additional interest and profit of the retailer upon it, are all made to enter into and form one-sixth part of the price which the farmer has to pay the retailer of the coffee. And thus, also, it is, that the farmer who does not sell again, but consumes the coffee, and therefore has nobody behind him on whom to shove this tax, has, when he buys, to pay a price one-sixth greater for the coffee than he would have had to pay but for this tax or duty.

In other words, when the importer pays the two hundred dollars to the government, he charges it, with his interest and profit upon it, in his price to the retailer: and when the retailer pays the importer, he, the retailer, also charges the same two hundred dollars, with the importer's and with his own interest and profit upon it, in his price to the farmer; the importer and retailer having, in the end, done nothing more than *advance* the two hundred dollars to the Government *for the farmer*, who, when he buys the coffee, pays, in the price of it, the two hundred dollars back to them, together with the interest and profits which both have charged and made upon it.

The tariff duty is called an *indirect* tax. It is called so, because it is taken out of the pockets of the people by such a roundabout and secret process, that they are thrown off their guard, and pay it, oppresive as it often is, without even noticing the fact that they pay any tax at all. For this reason, I have attempted to trace this sly and slippery tax, which is every where felt, but nowhere seen, through its circuitous passage from the hands of the people to the coffers of the government and the merchants.

And now, sir, having done this as well as I could, having shown that the farmer has paid a price, one-sixth higher for the coffee than he would have paid, but for this tax, it is important next to show; first, what is the final aggregate price he pays; secondly, what is the one-sixth part of that aggregate; and thirdly, where that sixth part goes, in what proportions it is divided between the public Treasury, the Government officers, and the importing and retail merchants.

And first, what is the aggregate cost of the coffee to the farmer? That cost is *sixteen hundred and seventy-two* dollars, and is made of four items, as follows:

First. The original cost of the coffee to the importer, where purchased	$1,000
Second. The tariff duty of twenty per cent. paid on the above, by the importer to the Government	200
Third. The interest at six per cent. on the above two sums calculated for one year from the time the duty is paid, and enters into the price of the coffee, until the coffee is sold to the farmer	72
Fourth. The joint profit of the importer and retailer, estimated on the $1,200 which the coffee cost them at the rate of thirty-three and one-third per cent. which is less than the average profit on merchandise, and which in this instance amounts to	400
These four items added together show the final aggregate cost of the coffee to the farmer, to be as before stated,	$1,672

In the next place what is the one sixth part of this aggregate—the part which the farmer pays solely in consequence of this tariff duty? The answer, $278 66

And lastly, where does this sixth part go, and in what proportions to those that receive it? The answer is, into the public Treasury in part, and in part into the pockets of Government officers, and the other part into the hands of the merchants.—And this it does in the following proportions:

First. The public Treasury receives	$180 00
Second. The Government officers and agents (and here it is to be remembered that there are, of these officers and agents, no less than between three and four hundred in, and connected with, the single custom-house at the city of New York) get, for and in the process of collecting this duty, as is shown by official estimates hitherto made, upon an average, 10 per cent. on the gross sum of revenue collected, and which, on this gross sum of $200 paid, as a duty on the coffee, amounts to	20 00
Third. The importing and retail merchants receive in interest and profit, out of the two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-six cents, all the balance which is	78 66
The two last named sums received by Government officers and the merchants, amount, together, to	98 66

And thus, sir, it is manifest, that the Government, in order to get $180 of nett revenue into the Treasury, has, by this tariff duty on the coffee, to impose upon the farmer a tax of $278 66, of which $98 66 cents is a dead loss to him, without an equivalent or an excuse.

If, then, it be true, as I have certainly proven it to be—if, in order to get $180 of nett revenue into the Treasury the Government has to impose, by tariff duties, a tax of two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-six cents upon the people, *what amount of tax will it have each year to impose by tariff duties, in order to get into the Treasury the three millions of nett revenue to supply the place of the three millions annually distributed?*

To this important question the answer is, *four millions six hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, and a fraction.* This is a question of figures, about which there cannot be two opinions; and as the people of America are generally pretty well skilled in arithmetic, almost every one can test the truth of the answer for himself.

The same process of calculation which I have applied to the cost of the coffee, will show that, of the above sum of four millions six hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, there goes—

First. Into the Treasury, as nett revenue	$3,000,000 00
Second. To the officers and agents of Government, as their compensation for collection	300,000 00
Third. To the importing and retail merchants for their interest and profits	1,344,333 33
The two sums last named being added together will show an aggregate of	$1,644,333 33

every dollar of which is a tax thus paid by the people, in the form of tariff duties, not into the public Treasury, but into the pockets of Government officers and merchants, and is of course a dead loss to the people.

Now it must be borne in mind that the people are to bear this loss every year in the process of *collecting* into the Treasury the three millions of nett revenue, to take the place of that sum distributed. But this loss, great as it is, is not all—for, from experience in the case of the surplus revenue, it was shown that process of *distributing* money from the national to the State Treasuries, costs in the charges of the public officers and agents, at least five per cent. of the sum distributed. This cost on the distribution of the land revenue of three millions, will therefore, at five per cent. amount to $150,000 00

This is also a loss to the people, as it has to be substracted from the sum distributed and of course leaves for distribution but	$2,850,000 00
Here, then, the last named loss of	150,000 00
sustained in the process of *distribution* added to the sum of	1,644,333 33
sustained in the process of *collecting* the three million of nett revenue, will show the aggregate loss thus far to be	1,794,333 33

Yet, even this is not all the loss sustained by the people in this operation. For, it is to be observed, that the above named $150,000, which is taken out of the $3,000,000 distributed, does not go into the Treasury, and therefore does not diminish the amount of taxes necessary to replace the three millions. This one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is, therefore, in effect, a loss to double that amount, and being added as such to the aggregate loss above stated, will make that aggregate one million nine hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty three cents.—These facts I have stated as briefly and as plainly as I could in this form. But as they are facts of such vital importance to the people, and as it is my desire that they should be fully understood, by every citizen, I will, with a view of making them yet more plain, restate them in another form—in the form of an account between the people and the Government—as thus:

The Government to the people, Dr.	
First. To nett revenue paid into the Treasury to supply the place of that distributed,	$3,000,000 00
Second. To amount paid to Goverment officers and agents for collecting the above revenue	300,000 00
Third. To interest and profits paid to merchants in the process of collecting the above revenue	1,344,333 33
Fourth. To amount paid public officers and agents for and in the process of distributing three millions to the States, and which is to be subtracted from that sum	150,000 00
Total	$4,794,333 33
The people to the Government, Dr.	
To money distributed from the public Treasury to the States, for the use of the people	2,850,000 00
Accounts balanced by subtracting the last from the preceding sum. Result	$1,944,333 33

Here, then, is the great aggregate loss which the people sustained in this operation, and for which neither they nor their Government get one dollar in return. For it is to be remembered that by the act of distribution on the one hand and that of taxation on the other, to replace the sum distributed, the public Treasury is to be left with exactly the same amount of money in it which it would have contained had neither the distribution been made nor the tax or duty imposed.

Again, sir, it will be observed, that in estimating the loss sustained by the people in consequence of this tariff duty, I have selected, as the object of that duty, an article (coffee) which does not come in competition in the market with any article produced by American soil or labor. But, sir, by taking as the object of the duty an article which *does* so come in competition with our own manufactures, the loss to the great body of the people will, as I shall show, be yet greater by far.

To make this plain, I will take a single article, as before. I will suppose a farmer to buy for his own use six yards of broad cloth a year of the same quality and at the same price—I will suppose that price to be, at this time, five dollars per yard, the six yards costing him, therefore, thirty dollars. I will suppose one yard of this cloth to be of foreign manufacture, imported into this country, and the other five to be manufactured in the United States. I will suppose that the Government, in order to raise revenue, imposes, for the future, a tariff duty of one dollar on the yard of foreign cloth, which dollar now entering into and making one-sixth part of the price of that yard of cloth, makes that price, of course, six dollars. Now, sir, one of these two things must certainly happen; either this yard of cloth *will* sell, at this increased price of six dollars, because the necessities of the farmer will compel him to buy it, or it will *not* sell, because the farmer cannot afford to buy it. If it will *not* sell at this increased price, then it is manifest that the Government will not get this additional dollar of tariff duty, and therefore get no revenue. But if this yard of cloth *will* sell at six dollars, so will the *other five yards*, being of the same quality, sell at six dollars per yard, for the same reason; and for the same reason, too, the American manufacturer of the five yards will ask six dollars per yard for it, and the farmer have to pay that for it—that is to say, the farmer will have to give for the six yards, instead of thirty dollars, as before the tariff duty was imposed, thirty-six dollars, together with the merchant's interest and profit upon the six dollars which has been by the operation of this tariff duty added to the cost of the cloth to him before he sells it to the farmer. This interest and profit amounts together as I have shown in the case of the coffee, to at least thirty-nine and a third per cent. the interest being six, and the profit thirty-three and a third per cent. And these added to the six dollars will make eight dollars and thirty-six cents—the amount the farmer is compelled to pay for the six yards of colth over and above what he did pay for the same quality and quantity of cloth, before the tax or duty was imposed. Of this eight dollars and thirty-six cents, the Government gets but the one dollar which it imposes as a duty on the yard of foreign, and out of that dollar, as was shown in the case of the coffee, ten cents goes to its officers and agents for collection, leaving in the Treasury but ninety cents of nett revenue. If then to get ninety cents of nett revenue the Government has to impose burdens on the people to the amount of eight dollars and thirty-six cents, what burdens must it impose to get three millions of nett revenue?

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

"Justice and Truth are tardy in their course, but their steps are ever onward."

The trite sayings which are found in every language under the sun, and which are usually called *proverbs*, are the results of human experience; and manifest the goodness of that Great Being who presides over the affairs of this world. Justice is often triumphant,—vice has its hour of revelry, and falsehood, for a time, puts on the apparel of truth; but never was there yet an instance in the annals of mankind when honesty had not its reward, sooner or later.

As one of the many examples of this truth, we record the history of John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. Endowed with extraordinary talents, even when a youth, he led the Republican party in the House of Representatives, during the eventful period of our last war with England. Honor and power came to him unsought; and in a few years he passed from the department of war, (so much indebted to him) into the second office in the gift of the people. This office was conferred on him by the voluntary suffrages of *both* the great parties of the country. His talents and private worth gave him the station without an effort. He never acknowledged his abilities, and no man was found----no man is *yet known* who ever ventured to cast a stain on the purity of his private character.

Thus stood Mr. Calhoun until 1831, when he was called upon to resist the abominable tariff that was grinding his State *and the whole South*, into dust and ashes. He obeyed the call----and from that day the sun of his life began to decline. Differing with the Republican party----(though agreeing with the great Apostle of Liberty, Thomas Jefferson,) on the rights and remedies of the States, he lost the countenance of *that* party; while the Federalists, his bitter opponents during the war, loosed their blood-hounds against him. Assailed thus on both sides, this bold and patriotic man stood almost alone and single-handed to stem the torrent of party prejudices. Yet he shrunk not; but bore himself as became a man, a Republican and a Statesman. He overthrew the infamous and oppressive tariff—arrested the wild schemes of the Federal party—vindicated the rights of the States, and reinstated the Constitution. A pause occurred in the public sentiment, and thoughtful men began to inquire whether great injustice had not been done him. The Federal party saw this; and anxious for his destruction, (for they ever feared him more than any other man,) started the old cry of *disunion*, in the hopes of averthrowing him with their clamour. Mr. Botts was selected for the business; and the most sanguine hopes were entertained for the correspondence with Mr. Secretary Upshur. Vain hopes! Instead of sustaining the cause of falsehood and misrepresentation, the result has been the entire and triumphant vindication of Mr. Calhoun and his friends against the charge of disunion. His own *political* and *personal* enemies are forced to do him this justice. Can we feel surprised at the consequences? No. The People are always just to the honest and upright. The Republican press in *every* State in the Union, seeing the injustice that has been done him, have come to his defence. The subjoined article from the New Era, (New York,) which we copy from the Globe, is but one among many such to be found in every State Rights paper in regard to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. We ask the reader's attention to it. It speaks what every man now knows. Justice must be done; and this great man has *not* received justice from his party nor his country. No man is more hated by Mr. Clay and his myrmidoms, and none more deserving of the confidence and regard of the Republican party. It needs no ghost to tell us that he will yet rise higher in their regard. "*Justice and truth are tardy in their course, but their steps are ever onward.*"

From the Washington (North Carolina) Republican.

MR. EDITOR:—The present position and prospects of the Democratic party are truly cheering. Over the whole breadth and length of our land, our cause, our noble cause, is initiating itself into the pure affections and increasing confidence of the people.—Whiggery, alas! poor Whiggery, is hourly falling amid the pitiful struggles and conscience-stricken efforts of its deluded votaries. What can be the prospects for Whiggery in 1844, if the people are already loosing confidence so fast in its pretensions? Let another Presidential election roll around, and the ignominious Xerxes never met with a more signal defeat than awaits the Whig party. How changed is the political aspect of our country since the hard cider and humbug era of 1840! Whiggery then swept like a whirlwind over the country, leaving us but one or two States, which we might regard as polar stars of Democracy. But now, few States are willing to acknowledge allegiance to the tyrant Whigery much longer. On tracing the causes of this change, may we not with the Poet ascribe it to its true cause, and say with him, that

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers,
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amidst its worshippers."?

Yes, indeed, is Whigery dying amidst the undiminished zeal of "her worshippers;" and no where is she more busy in pluming her pinions for autumnal flight than in North Carolina. This is right. The land of Macon OUGHT to be among the first States to throw off the aristocartic yoke of Whiggery. She is now determining to hurl the Hydra headed moster—Federalism—from her borders.—One of the first lighted lamps of American Independence---a State ever distinguished for her hatred to Federalism and for her uniform adherence to Democracy, she ought and WILL shortly re-assume her time-worn Jeffersonian principles. The temporary position which, without due reflection, she assumed in 1840, is already causing her to blush and to regard with indignity the Whig deceptive campaign of 1840. We can forgive her for this first deviation from the path of rectitude, but let us be active and never cease our efforts till we have led her back into her pristine and sacred path of Democracy.

We have a candidate for Governor of whom we have reason to be proud. Able, fearless, and orthodox, he will make enemies tremble and friends rejoice wherever he goes. He wants no better recommendations than the denunciations which he is receiving from the Whigs. Travelling over the State as he will, it is the duty, as it will be the pleasure, of the Democrats to greet him warmly, assist him zealously, and cheer him onward in his noble course. Gray heads of Democracy! It is your heartfelt pleasure to again see your long cherished principles regaining their merited ascendency. Perhaps the Mushroom success of the Whig farcical transactions of 1840 almost induced some of you to give credence for the time to the whisperings of some, that the people are incapable of self-government, and that our glorious government is destined to fall; but you can now banish such fears, and are pleased on examining into the orthodoxy of your politics, to acknowledge that truth and reason sooner or later will triumph. Have you forgotten the Whig humbuggery and scandal of 1840? Have you forgotten what uncharitable and opprobrious epithets were applied to, and what unjust motives were then imputed to all the Democratic party! Yes, to you who have grown gray in the cause of Democracy and are ripening for the grave? No, I cannot believe you have erased these things from your memory. The deep stain which their course has given to our national escutcheon, and which will require years to wipe away, aside from other considerations, has caused too deep a pang in your bosoms to be so soon forgotten. Will you be inactive then? and will you not devote a portion of the remnant of your days to the advancement of the noble and holy cause of Democracy? Your bleeding country demands it; the deeds of your gallant forefathers require it; the earthly career and departed spirit of a Macon and a Jefferson demand it; posterity requires it; and every consideration of man's best interest appeals to you, and will you, can you, resist such sacred solicitations to save your country from ruin, and your children from bondage? No, you will not. I can hear in imagination, your patriotism and consciences answer No. You will tell your Whig acquaintances that our country ever has been happiest and most prosperous under Democratic administrations. You will show to them that hard cider, Clay's, Websters and Co.'s measures never have and never will do for this enlightened and free country. You will tell them that you should be anxious and delighted to have them to go with you to the very origin of our Government, and come all along through successive administrations down to the present hour, tracing, impartially, causes to effects, and effects to causes; satisfied that you would find abundant proof of the assertion, that our country only can be pro perous under rulers of Jeffersonian principles. Yes, you will do this----you will appeal to their reason----ask them to renounce Whigery----and invite them into the great Democratic family.

Young Democrats! Have you reflected upon the high duty you owe your country? You have had the invaluable privilege of being born and nurtured in a land of Liberty and Equal Rights, where merit is rewarded, where "none are noble but Nature's nobiemen." You have at present a Constitution more perfect than the dreams of Plato; this constitution, and all our rights and privileges have been handed down to us, consecrated by the inconceivable toils and sufferings of our ancestors; our rivers have been reddened with their blood and our soil whitened with their bones, that we and our posterity may enjoy the common rights and privileges of Americans. And have you not sparks of patriotism ready to blaze upon the least encroachment of any of these priceless inheritances? Are you not, like true sons of chivalry, ready to repel from any and every source, aggressions upon your constitution and country? If so, then we invite you to buckle on the armor of zeal and unflinching perseverance, and come forth to act your part in the approaching political battles. Without the timely and honest efforts of the Democratic party, our constitution will be torn to pieces and the country plunged into irretrievable ruin and disgrace. It behooves Democrats to ward off the impending danger; and here is an inviting field for the generous impulse and enthusiasm of youth. The chaotic state of the Treasury, the lost credit of the Government, the startling increase of ous debt, the despair and want which may be read on the countenance of the Laborer, and the deep despondency and mortification of the whole country, speak volumes of solicitation and warning to the Patriot, to save and relieve his country from Whig misrule and tyranny. Arouse, then, young Democrats, and wage an uncompromising warfare against the practices and designs of Whigery. Be not deceived by the baseless pretences of some of the Whigs that the young man who indulges political thoughts from an honest desire of serving his country, is a partisan more than a patriot. This is one of their songs by which they would lull you into silence and repose; they fill their young votaries with such doctrine; they tell them politics is a word they must hardly understand; and hence the reason so many young men are Whigs. They do not think and examine for themselves.

Resolve then, we entreat you, to wage by all fair and honoable means an exterminating war against Whigery. Think of your suffering country; think of your immortal ancestors; think of the demands posterity justly has upon you, and never cease your efforts till the ship of State shall have been carried through the breakers and over the tempestuous sea of Whigery, and landed triumphantly in the haven of Democracy. ROMEO.

Pantego, N. C., March 26, 1842.

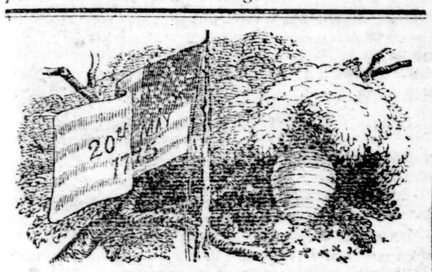
From the Washington Globe.

WORKINGS OF THE BANKRUPT ACT.

The courts are now filled with the scramble for the petty offal of the bankrupts. There are seventeen hundred applicants for discharge in New York—their aggregate debt ten millions—their assets but about eighty or a hundred thousand dollars. The struggle among small attorneys and officers, for the fragments thrown into court by the high-flying speculators, (who play sink-pocket with their available means) will cost the Government, in the protracted sessions of the courts, pay of jurors, &c., &c., much more than the $100,000, which form the stakes put up on the clerk's table, by the seventeen thousand, who, by the process, win for themselves the ten millions they justly owe to their duped creditors. The bankrupt act was a measure necessary to the great gambling that has been carried on under the countenance of the banking system. It wipes out all old scores, and enables the gamesters to start again fresh in a new credit system career. In the meantime the petty leavings put up in court, furnish a pretty little purse to be jockeyed for by all the small fry of the profession, and will do well enough to keep up the spirit and the knavery to inoculate the country with a predisposition fit to be worked upon by a new epidemic of gambling speculators, when the great sweepstakes shall come round. How the varioloid now operates, will be seen in the following, from the money article of the N. Y. Herald:

"Judge Story has decided that property which comes into the possession of the bankrupt, after his papers are filed, is not subject to attachment, when the bankrupt files his bill, the property of which he then stands possessed is under the charge of the assignees, and is not liable to seizure, but if the bankrupt does not succeed in obtaining his decree the property is then exposed to attachment from individual creditors, and may be seized and sold. The bankrupt has then to commence *de novo*. The operation is then as follows: A bankrupt has long had possession of property of which his creditor coud obtain no information. On filing the bills the location of this property is pointed out to the creditor, who immediately levies on it. He then exerts himself to prevent the bankrupt from obtaining his decree. If he succeeds in this he immediately sells under his levy, and pays himself. It will be seen that this leaves a door open to

pay preferred debts in spite of the provisions of the law. An extensive system of plunder and annoyance is kept up upon the bankrupts, by a class of most contemptible pettifogging lawyers. Thus when a bankrupt files his bill, some hungry lawyer looks over the list of creditors, selects one or two, to whom he offers his service gratis, telling them that if they will give him a power of attorney to act for them in the case he will save their debt for them. The bankrupt, not anticipating any opposition, appears in court, and when his name is called finds, to his astonishment, a lawyer objecting to his release, on some frivolous pretence. He will then send his lawyer to the opponent to find out the nature of the opposition, and he ascertains that $10 will settle the matter. Such are some of the tricks that have already resulted from the new law.—There are already about 1700 applicants in this city; their liabilities amount to $10,000,000, and their assets not $100,000. The creditors, therefore, get literally nothing. There is another interesting point of the law. It is in respect to furniture siezed under a landlord's warrant. If that furniture is included in the inventory of the bankrupt it must be divided *pro rata* among all the creditors, the law placing all upon the same footing. In a case before Judge Dickerson, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, such a case occurred. The goods destrained were those inventoried with the petition. On behalf of the bankrupt, R. W. Howell, Esq., moved the court for a rule upon the landlord to desist from further proceeding on his warrant, alleging, 1. That the act of Congress placed the landlord on a footing with all other creditors; and, 2. That it was necessary for the complete enforcement of the bankrupt law, that the articles inventoried should pass to the assignee, to be by him disposed of. The court refused the rule---stating, that if the application would lie at all, it must be at the instance of the assignee. That the petitioner having been declared a bankrupt, all his rights in property had passed from him into the assignee."



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

From the Lynchburg Republican, April 4.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

WAR!! WAR!!! WAR!!!!

The following letter will be read with thrilling interest. We are rejoiced to find that the administration is at last determined to maintain the honor and dignity of the American government:

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1842.

DEAR SIR: We have now every symptom of an outbreak with the Mexican government. The President has ordered a squadron to Mexico to demand the release of the American prisioners at twenty-four hours' notice. If the demand is not complied with, the American minister is to demand his passports and join the squadron off the Harbor. Orders have also been issued by the Secretary of War for a Regiment of U. States Infantry and Battalion of Second Regiment Dragoons to proceed without delay to the boundary line of the United States and Texas, to protect our interests in that portion of our country. The Cabinet have been in session every day since Wednesday last, and I presume the above is the result of their deliberations. This information I procure from a source to be relied on, and you may therefore give it publicity.

I will keep you advised of all important news.

Truly, your friend, S. T.

Later still.—The Madisonian states that the President has ordered 1200 additional troops to the vicinity of Fort Townson, on Red River, under Gen. Taylor, with orders to prevent the Indians from engaging in the Texas and Mexican war, and to protect the inhabitants of our frontier.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

We had not room in our last to congratulate our readers on the rapid strides the Temperance Reformation has been making in our community the past ten days;—and we hope its progress is yet onward. The meeting of the young men on the 1st instant, started the ball, and the efficient labors of Mr. CAREY immediately thereafter, have been crowned with success beyond the hopes of the most sanguine. Our Society now numbers over *one hundred and fifty* members—nearly all of whom reside in the village. So clean has been the sweep, that scarcely a visiter to a grocery is now to be seen, where formerly there was almost a constant crowd. Some idea of the effect produced may be formed from the general exclamation of our citizens—"What a change a few days has wrought in the society of Charlotte." We heartily cheer on the good work, and bid its advocates God speed!

We learn from the last Western Carolinian, that the Temperance cause is rapidly advancing in the community of Salisbury. A meeting on the subject was held there on Saturday the 3rd inst., at which BURTON CRAIGE, Esq., presided and made an eloquent speech. Mr. CAREY lectured last week at Lexington, Davidson County—with his usual success, we hope.

A splendid *Ball* comes off at Washington City today in honor of Mr. CLAY. Mr. C. left the Senate on the 1st instant, after a very labored valedictory. He dies gracefully; and we are glad to see his friends making his final exit from public life as gentle as possible.

Democratic victory.—The Hon. *Solomon Hillen*, Jr., was lately elected Mayor of Baltimore City by near 3,000 votes majority.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The Federalists of our State assembled at Raleigh on the 4th instant, according to appointment. We have the proceedings of the first two days in the last Raleigh *Star*. Forty out of the seventy-one Counties were represented by 230 Delegates. The Convention have gone into matters on a large scale:—nominating HENRY CLAY for the Presidency, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD for Governor. So our Federal opponents have at last shown their hands. We shall now know how to fight them. Here they are all together---*Clay*, *Morehead*, a *Natinal Bank*, *Distribution*, *Public Debt*, a *Protective Tariff*, the *Bankrupt Law*, and a *Bankrupt Government*; these are the Federal champions and their principles and measures: how do you like them, fellow-citizens?—have you a stomach for the mess? We hope Gov. Morehead will now have no excuse for not meeting Mr. HENRY before the People. Probably the Fayetteville Observer can hatch up one for him. Try, friend H.

POLITICAL RAIL-ROADS.

It is a fact of universal notoriety in this country, that the moment any corporation, such as a Banking or Rail-Road Company, gets on its legs by a charter from a Legislature, that moment it becomes a political machine---working for Federalism, striving to put down free principles and build up monopolies and aristocratic privileges for the few, at the expence of the people at large. We have recently heard of an outrageous act of this sort on the part of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road Company, which, as a public journalist, we feel bound to bring to public notice.

This Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road Company, as our readers well know, has been pensioned on the bounty of the State from the commencement of the work. By loans and the pledge of the faith of the State for the redemption of its bonds, it owes the people of North Carolina about a million of dollars. This lavishing of the people's money on this profitless work was principally the doings of the Federal Whigs in our last and preceding Legislatures; and time has shown that the Company know how to work for the interest and political promotion of those who favor them. We are credibly informed that just before the meeting of the Whig Convention at Raleigh on the 4th instant, the officers of this Company gave written instructions to the agents on the road to permit all Delegates to that Convention to pass in their cars at half price! Here is the power of incorporated wealth, wielding the money of the people to promote the objects of a political party—to put down free principles, and build up monopolies and exclusive privileges to the few! Why were not such instructions given in regard to the passage of the Democratic Delegates in January last! Why were they made pay to the last farthing, and the Whig Delegates permitted to go at half price? Because the Company want more BOUNTIES from the State---they want to feed still longer on the substance of the people;—and they know if we have a Democratic Legislature, their hopes in this respect are gone. The Democrats will guard the rights and treasure of the people, instead of taxing them to feed these lordly beggers.—Their object was to induce Delegates to attend the Whig Convention, to make a show and thus arrest the downward progress of that party in our State, and secure a Whig Legislature. But will such an outrage be tolerated by the people? Must the people of our whole State be taxed to build up a corporation to be used as a political engine in advancing the cause of Federalism? We for one protest against it; and if there be any remedy for such conduct, we hope the next Legislature will take the matter in hand.

THE BRANCH MINTS.

It seems that a strenuous effort is making by the Whigs in Congress to abolish the Branch Mint at this place, and at Dahlonega in Georgia. The Committee on Public Expenditures on the 31st ultimo, reported a bill to abolish these Mints, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. And in the House, on the 4th instant, while the General Appropriation Bill was under discussion, the following proceedings occurred, as reported in the Globe of that day:

On the clause making apppopriations for the mint at Philadelphia, and the branch mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega, Georgia, coming up:

Mr. Willis Green intimated his intention, when the proper time came, to move to strike out all appropriations for these branch mints.

The committee then proceeded, and when the clause appropriating a sum for the payment of the workmen at the Dahlonega branch mint was under consideration,

Mr. *Garrett Davis* moved to strike out that appropriation, and contended that the mint at Philadelphia was able to make all the coinage required, and that the expenses of coining at the branch mints were greater in proportion than at the mint at Philadelphia,

Mr. *G. W. Caldwell* inquired how the gentleman from Kentucky proposed to accomplish the "reform and retrenchment" about which he talked so much? Suppose his motion now prevailed, would he abolish this mint? No. Would he save one cent to the Government? No. Would he then deprive the officers of their salaries? No. Why then should he consume the time of the committee with these projects of "retrenchment and reform" when his motion, if it should prevail, would save nothing at all? Was not its effect to be merely to show to the country that such a motion had been made, that credit may be obtained for proposing "reforms" although it is known at the time that by it no "reform" can be effected? The gentleman talked about the savings that would be effected by all the coinage being done at Philadelphia, but he should be glad to see it demonstated by figures. He could show that the coinage costs less at the branch mints than at Pennsylvania, and if any should be abolished, he could show that it should be the mint at Philadelphia.—That mint cost $60,000 per annum to keep it up, which was $49,000 more than the expense of the mint at Charlotte, and more than the expense of the branch mints altogether. He, however, did not now propose to go into an argument on this question, but whenever it properly came up on a proposition to repeal the law establishing the branch mint at Charlotte, he would show that all the arguments of the gentleman from Kentucky were nothing.

Mr. *Willis Green* having made some observations,

Mr. *Black* said the gentleman from Kentucky was behind the proper time with his motion; it should have been made at an earlier period, and not an appropriation for the payment of the workmen of one branch, when the committee had passed the appropriation for others without objection.

Mr. *B.* went on to give the amount of Gold coined at the mints of Georgia and North Carolina, and the amount coined at the principal mint at Philadelphia, from which he showed that the annual expense of the branch mints was less in proportion to their amount of coinage, than that of the principal mint.—He then went on to show the impolicy of abolishing the mints in the region where the gold was produced, when the expense and risk of transportation, together with the great inconvenience of the producer, was taken into consideration. Take away, said he, the gold of Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia, from the principal mint, and what would it have to depend on? Merely the foreign bullion brought into the country. And if the foreign importation was any consideration, the mint at New Orleans should be retained, or one established in New York, and the principal commercial cities, where the most bullion is received, instead of depending alone on the mint at Philadelphia, an inland city. Mr. *B.* contended that on the score of economy, the branch mints should be retained, as the expense of keeping them up was less, in proportion to the amount of coinage, than that of the Philadelphia mint. Mr. *B.* showed the great inconveniences and losses that would be sustained by the owners of the mines, and the laborers employed on them, by abolishing the mints, in consequence of the speculators who surrounded the mines, and who speculated on them to a ruinous extent.

Mr. *Garret Davis* explained.

Mr. *Black* said the gentleman's intentions were one thing, and his acts another. He then drew a parallel between the gentleman's conduct in this instance, and what it would be on a question for the protection of domestic manufactures. This however, was not a question of protection, but of the rendition of equal and evenhanded justice.

The question was further debated by Messrs. *Black, Habersham, Morgan, and Caldwell.*

Mr. *A. V. Brown* opposed the amendment, and contended that the mints should be kept in the region in which the gold was found, and if any were pulled down, they should begin and pull down at Philadelphia.

Mr. *Graham* also opposed the amendment, and spoke in favor of the branch mints.

From the above, it will be seen that our member, Mr. CALDWELL, manfully discharged his duty in defending the Branch Mints form the attacks of Mr. Clay's Kentucky friends in the House, Messrs. *Green* and *Davis*. We shall have something to say on this subject hereafter.

☞ Since the above was in type, we learn from Washington that the proposition to withhold the appropriations for the Branch Mints, failed in the House by a small majority.

OUR WHIG FINANCIERS.

Has not our country come to a most deplorable condition, when to borrow money to meet expenses, its bonds have to be hawked and peddled about the country, and sold, like a worn out horse, for what ever sharpers will give? Yet this is the condition in which our present Whig Congress has placed the country.

We have before stated that a proposition was some weeks since made to the House of Representatives by Mr. *Fillmore*, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to amend the law, by adding authority to borrow five millions more. This enormous *borrowing* was bad enough; but Mr. F. afterwards got up and proposed the following amendment to the amendment:

"Strike out all after the word "that" in the first line, and insert "the proviso to the second section of the said act is hereby repealed; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause the stock hereafter to be disposed of at the highest price which he can obtain for the same, on its being advertised a reasonable time for proposals; but no stock whatever shall be sold below par, except upon and in pursuance of a specific advertisement, and by virtue thereof."

What do the people think of this? What would these same Federal Whigs have said, had the Government under Mr. Van Buren's administration proposed to peddle out its bonds at just whatever they would bring in a broker's office? Would their cry not have been, that our country was humiliated and disgraced beyond redemption? Whiggery has abused the credit our Government; but we can never consent that these United States—of inexhaustible wealth and resources—are not good for any debt they may contract—that our Government bonds are not worth what they call for. Hence the necessity for hurling from power those who are abusing our credit and dishonoring our character, to place therein the Democracy, who have never yet done either.

We are glad to see that our representative, Mr. CALDWELL, when the title of the bill came up, moved to amend it by adding—"and authorizing the hawking and peddling of the bonds of the United States;" this is the true character of the law. How humiliating to the pride of every true American!

The doctrine tested.—The direct effect of a *protective tariff* is, to tax all the other pursuits of the country for the benefit of the domestic manufacturer; but the system works unseen, and therefore its injustice is not so obvious as it should be. Suppose we were to adopt the system of direct taxes to support Government, would those who now advocate a protective tariff, take the same ground, to wit:—that about one-fourth of the taxes thus collected from the people should be given as a mere gratuity, a bounty, to the manufacturers, to keep them up by increasng the profits of their business? Such a policy of robbery would not be tolerated for a moment: it would be resisted even by violence, if necessary. Yet we are called upon to submit to the very same policy under the name of a *protective tariff*. The advocates of this system of plunder, think because it works unseen, the people—the poor laborers who bear the burden, cannot see it, and will therefore yield a tame submission:—but will they not be mistaken? Taxes are the same, whether laid directly or indirectly; and though ground from the laborer by the insidious tariff system, the burden is none the lighter.

The Raleigh *Star* has at its head—"for President, *Henry Clay*, of the United States." As our Constitution forbids the selection of both President and Vice President from the same State, we suppose of course the Whigs will have to look abroad for a candidate for Vice President, and we recommend them to take up Santa Anna—he destroyed the Constitution of Mexico, and would therefore be of great service to Mr. *Clay* in his war upon ours.

Lord Ashburton, the Extraordinary Minister from England to this country, has arrived at Washington. We look with deep interest to the results of this mission.

Pofession and Practice.—We see by the Salisbury papers, that *Hamilton C. Jones*, Esq., Solicitor for this judicial district, has been harranguing a political meeting of the Federalists of Rowan. Wonder if, as in 1840, he railed out against office-holders interferring in elections? But Mr. *Jones* is a "high judicial officer," and the author of "Cousin Sally Dillard," and therefore must not now be held responsible for what he preached to the people when seeking office.

DISTRICT MEETING.

According to invitation, a number of the Democrats within the bounds of Charlotte District assembled at the Carolina Inn, on Saturday the 3d instant. JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., was called to preside, and LAFAYETTE CALDWELL appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chair, when on motion of Dr. C. J. Fox, Adam Alexander and Joseph W. Hampton were appointed Delegates for this Captain's District, to meet other Delegates similarly appointed in Convention at this place on Monday of the ensuing County Court, to mominate candidates for the State Legislature---and, on motion of Col. WHEELER, the Chairman was added to the Delegation. After instructing the Delegates as to the choice of the party for candidates, the meeting adjourned. J. B. KERR, Chairman.

LAFAYETTE CALDWELL, Secretary.

[In connexion with the above, we would beg to remind our friends in the several Captain's Districts where no action has taken place in this matter, that the day for the meeting of the Convention is now near at hand; and we would again urge the great importance of having every District in the County represented in the Convention.—*Ed. Jeff*]

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of twenty letters:
My 1, is the "throne of expression."
My 2, 9, 8, 20, 9, is a river in Africa.
My 3, 4, 7, 9, is a town in Turkey.
My 4, 17, 19, 20, 14, is a country in Asia.
My 5, 8, 6, 3, 10, is an article very much liked by the original.
My 6, is my 16th
My 7, 17, 19, 20, 9, is a river in Germany.
My 8, is my 19th
My 9, 10, 11, 8, 20, 9, is an animal of the genus, mustela.
My 10, is my 7th
My 11, 14, 17, 15, is a town in the Chinese Empire.
My 12, is my 4th, and 5th
My 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, is what we all do more or less.
My 14, 18, 16, 8, 9, 10, 2, is a country in Africa.
My 15, 10, 3, 14, 13, is a chain of mountains in Siberia.
My 16, 3, 20, 6, 9, 2, is a river in Hindostan.
My, 17, 14, 10, 11, 8, 20, is a town in Arabia.
My 18, is the first letter of a ruling passion.
My 19, is my 8th
My 20, 19, 13, 9, is a river in Egypt.
My whole is the name of a gentleman in North Carolina.

Please insert the above. If an answer is not given in three weeks, I shall send it on.

Respectfully, ———

From the New Orleans Picayune of 26th March.

FROM TEXAS.

Late and very important.

The steamer Col. Woods, arrived last evening from Galveston in forty two hours, bringing dates of the 22nd, one day latter. The news is of the most exciting character. At this present time there is probably a Mexican army of 21,000 strong in Texas. We have barely time to present to our readers the following from the Galveston Civilian Extra, received through the politeness of our friend Mr. Burke, the junior Editor of the Advertiser.

From the Civilian Extra of the 21st.

The following reaches us this morning by Mr. S. Mussina, who left Matagorda at noon on Saturday.

To the citizens of the Eastern Counties.—We, the Committee of safety of the County of Matagorda, present to your consideration the following facts just received. From letters dated the 16th inst., from Mexican information, received on the 15th, there would be 1,500 men at San Patrico, the advance grand of 9,000.

From Dr. A. M. Levy, same date, "some friendly Mexicans, just in camp, report that there were 9,000 Mexicans advancing on the lower country by the Matamoras road, and 12,000 on the road to San Antonia.

The above from the camp had been confirmed by the arrival of one of our spies in camp, Mr. Blair.

From C. R. Jaques, a citizen of this town, "From the news brought in last evening, I think we shall have to fall back, and if the force of the enemy is not overrated, we will not be able to fight them short of the Colorado, and perhaps as far east as the Brassos. The reports are, that the upper divisions of the Mexicans are said to be about 12,000, and the lower divisions 9,000.

There is no doubt they have a very large force, and we may expect some very rough fighting.—Times are more serious than some imagine. Urge the people eastward to push on and help us."

Since the above was received, Mr. Ludington has just arrived from Linnville, which place he left on the 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. West, the Deputy Collector, has just came in from Camp, and reports that a spy company has just come in, who had seen a large body of Mexicans, supposed to be 9,000, fifteen miles west of Nueces, and then on the march. There were two wagons at Linnville pressing every article in the way of provisions in our market.

From the above fact, if there is not a prompt turn out by the middle Counties, the enemy will ravage and overrun the country.

M. TALBOT, ch. Jus. chm'n.
HARVEY KINDRICK,
CHARLES DALE,
THOMAS M. DUKE,
D. E. E. BRANNAN,
O. C. BLUNT,
R. T. VANSLIKE,
J. T. HOFFORD,
ISAAC VANDORN.

Matagorda, March 19, 1842.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans *Bulletin*, of March 31, received last evening, announces the arrival at that port, of the steamer New York, in thirty-three hours from Galveston. The Galveson papers contain no later news from the West—nothing of the Mexican invading force.

Gen. *Houston* has written a long letter to *Santa Anna*, in reply to the strictures contained in his letter to Col. *Bee*, and has issued orders to the army under command of Gen. *Somerville*, to cross the Rio Grande, and has also published a proclamation blockading the ports of Mexico.

A rumor was in circulation that *fifty thousand men* were in readiness to march into Texas.

It is a Fact!—We have it upon such authority that we can vouch for the truth of the statement, that a load of *good* BACON was sold in Mocksville, Davie county, the 4th week in March, 1842, at THREE CENTS per pound!

Huzza, for the "whig" high prices for produce!

The New Loan.—The new Loan Bill, passed by the Lower House of Congress, extends the $12,000,000 loan for a term of 20 years, the stock to be disposed of at the best price it will bring in the market.

Lynchburg Republican.

From the Western Carolinian.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ROWAN.

After Mr. Henry had concluded his Speech on Friday last, the 25th ult., Charles Fisher, Esq., arose, and requested all those present who were friendly to the adjourned Convention to be held in this place on the 20th of May next, to remain and take part in the proceedings of a meeting which they proposed then to organize. The great body of the assembly remained, whereupon Mr. Fisher nominated George L. Smith, Esq., Chairman, and James E. Kerr, as Secretary. As soon as the meeting was organized and called to order, Mr. Fisher offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Democratic Convention which met in Raleigh in January last having adjourned to meet in Salisbury on the 20th May next, for the purpose of finishing the work so well begun;—and

Whereas, we not only warmly approve of this movement, but consider ourselves highly honored by the location selected;—*therefore*

Resolved, That we hail the meeting of the Democratic State Convention in the West, where the great body of our citizens live, as propitious to the cause of the people, to equal rights, and republican principles.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite our brethren from all parts of the State to be with us on the occasion; that we will tender to them a most cordial and heart felt welcome, and we will make all the preparations in our power for the accommodation of the Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of Ten, to act as a committee of Arrangement.

Resolved, That the Chairman be, and he is hereby authorized on consultation with friends, to appoint Delegates to represent Rowan County in the Convention of the 20th May.

On motion of B. Craige, Esq., it was

Resolved, That all the Democratic papers in the State be requested to publish these proceedings and Resolutions.

After the foregoing Resolutions had beed adopted, the following was offered by Mr. Fisher and passed by acclamation:

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with great pleasure and high gratification the able and eloquent address just delivered by Louis D. Henry, the Democratic Candidate for Governor. We hail him as a zealous, able and gallant champion of the people's rights: We cheer him on in his course, and bid him forward to victory and triumph.

GEO. L. SMITH, Chairman.

JAMES E. KERR, Secretary.

☞ It is said that the Tyler men in the city of New York have determined to stand a Tyler ticket for Mayor, in consequence of the high-handed course of the Clay party there.

Property of the United States.—Te annual gross income of the United States, for property $200,000,000, for labor $800,000,000. The value of the property is estimated at $1,000,000,000.

Abolition of Punishment by Death.—The bill to abolish capital punishment, (and substitute therefor imprisonment for life,) has passed the General Assembly of New York State, by a vote of 46 to 40. It is yet to be acted upon in the Senate.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Married,

In this Town, on Teusday evening last, by the Rev. John Williamson, *James W. Osborne*, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Mrs. *Mary Ann Moore*, daughter John Irwin, Esq.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Party of Mecklenburg County are requested to assemble in their respective Captain's Districts at an early day, and appoint two or more Delegates for each District, to meet in Convention in Charlotte, on the FOURTH MONDAY in April next, (the week of County Court,) to nominate candidates for the State Legislature. A prompt attention to this call is respectfully urged upon the party; and it is hoped the Delegates will come instructed as to whom the People desire or candidates.

T. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman
Of the late Democratic Meeting.

AGRICULTURE.

TO give a fresh impulse to improvement in the Husbandry of our County, it is proposed to hold a public meeting at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on *TUESDAY* of the ensuing April Court, at which an Agricultural Society for the County of Mecklenburg will be organized. The Farmers of the County generally are most respectfully invited to attend.

LEWIS DINKINS,	JNO. H. CALDWELL,
JOHN WALKER,	JOSEPH W. ROSS.
BENJ. MORROW.	THOMAS I. GRIER,
ANDREW GRIER,	JOHN KIRK,
DAVID PARKS,	T. L. HUTCHISON,
JOHN IRWIN,	CALEB ERWIN,
ANDREW SPRINGS,	WILLIAM REID,

March 29, 1842. [*Journal* is requested to copy

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic party of Cabarrus County are requested to assemble at *File's Muster ground, on Saturday, the 23d day of April, (inst.,)* to consult upon the propriety of appointing Delegates to the Salisbury Convention, which meets on the 20th day of May next. By order of

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...r

☞ Notice.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Bethune & Johnson, (it being closed Jan. 1st, 1842,) are requested to settle the same by cash or by note before April Court, as the books must be closed.—Those failing so to do, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer.

ALEX. BETHUNE,
PETER JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...3t

THE CONCORD
Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market.

N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash.

ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk.
For Concord Manufacturing Co.

Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. 57...3m

POETRY.

MOURN NOT THE DEAD.

Mourn not the dead—shed not a tear
Above the moss-stained sculptured stone,
But weep for those whose living woes
Still yield the bitter, rending groan,

Grieve not to see the eyelids close
In rest that has no fevered start;
Wish not to break the deep repose
That curtains round the pulseless heart.

But keep thy pity for the eyes
That pray for night yet fear to sleep,
Lest wilder, sadder visions rise
Than those o'er which they waking weep.

Mourn not the dead—'tis they alone
Who are the peaceful and the free;
The purest olive branch is known
To twine around the cypress tree.

Crime, pride, and passion hold no more
The willing or the struggling slave;
The throbbing pangs of love are o'er,
And hatred dwells not in the grave.

The world may pour its venomed blame,
And fiercely spurn the shroud-wrapped bier,
Some few may call upon the name,
And sigh to meet a "dull, cold ear."

But vain the scorn that would offend,
In vain the lips that would beguile:
The coldest foe, the warmest friend,
Are mocked by Death's unchanging smile.

The only watchword that can tell
Of peace and freedom won by all,
Is echoed by the tolling bell,
And traced upon the sable pall.

MISCELLANY.

SEQUEL TO "CAPT. RICE'S TREAT."

Some few years since a gentleman residing not an hundered miles from this, travelling in the neighboring State of Arkansas on a collecting expedition, had occasion to call upon a "customer," whom we shall call John Smith,—not the immortal John Smith, Jr., who writes for the newspapers, but in all probability a relation of the "great original, whose portrait hangs upon a peg against the cabin wall"—Being as he thought in the neighborhood, but not knowing precisely the whereabouts of the aforesaid John Smith, he accosted a copperas-striped specimen of the old North Carolina State, who was rather listlessly at work in front of a cabin, hewing out an axeltree for an ox cart from a pine sapling.

Traveller—Good morning, sir. will you have the goodness to direct me to Mr. John Smith's?

N. C.—Certainly, sir; if there is any thing in this world I *do* know, it is the way to John Smith's. Why, John Smith and me came out together from North Carolina. We cut that new road leading across that branch and over that hill. We—

Traveller—But, sir, will you have the kindness to tell me where he lives?

N. C.—To be sure I will. As I was saying, if there is any thing in this world I *do* know, it is the road to John Smith's. Why, sir, John Smith and me married sisters; and he has got the smartest wife in all these diggins. She—

Traveller—No doubt of it, sir; but I want to see him, and have nothing to do with the good qualities of his wife. Will you direct me?

N. C.—Of course I will; as I said before, if there is any thing in this world I *do* know, it is the way to John Smith's. But as I was observing, his wife can spin six cuts a day, besides attending to family fixings.

Traveller—She may spin sixty for all I know or care; but that has nothing to do with my question. I wish to find her husband—will you tell me where he lives?

N. C.—Will I tell you where John Smith lives? Well, that's a good one. I tell you again, that if there is any thing in this world I do know, it is where John Smith lives. Why, sir; as I said before, we came from Norih Carolina together. And he has a yoke of the truest pulling oxen in all these parts. His negro man Jim is the smartest.—

Traveller—My dear sir, it is growing late, and I wish to get on. If you *can* direct me, why don't you do it? I ask you again if you *will* tell me the way to John Smith's?

N. C.—Havn't I told you a dozen times if there is any thing in this world I do know, it is where John Smith lives?—Havn't I told you that we came from North Carolina together? But speaking of his boy Jim—he can pick out his hundred weight of cotton in a day, and shell out a turn of corn for mill at night, and no mistake. Besides sir,

Traveller—Zounds, man! what have I to do with Jim—or his cotton—or his corn? I have asked you a plain question, which I will ask again. Is there, or is there not, such a man as John Smith living in this "section," and if you know the way to his house, will you point it out to me?

N. C.—And Zounds, man! havn't I been a telling all the time that there *is* such a man as John Smith living in these diggins—and if there is any thing in the world I DO KNOW it is the way to his house? I tell you again we not only came from North Carolina together, but cut out that new road leading across that branch over the hill. Why, sir, John Smith has the smartest daughter you ever saw. She has only been to school for two years, and has got as far as "*implification.*"

Traveller—Confound his daughter, and her implification, too!! I think *you* have got that for yourself. For when I ask you a plain question, which you might answer in half a dozen words, you spin me a long yarn about roads, wives, negroes, oxen, and little girls. Now do, that's a good fellow, just talk a little more like a man of this world, and show me the road to John Smith's.

N. C.—Don't you confound John's *darter*, mister: she's my niece, and a smart one she is, too. Why you are as *techous* as a skinned eel; and won't let a body direct you when they are trying to do it with all their might. To be short with you as you seem to wish it—I tell you again, that if there is any thing in this world I do know its the way to John Smith's. I tell you again we came from North Carolina together—we bought land together, at a dollar and a half an acre—we bought 300 acres a piece—we cut out that new road leading across that branch and over that hill, together. John Smith's land lies just across that swamp, but *he don't live there now.* You see this land here, sir? it is just about the finest *track* you ever saw in your born days. Just look at them tall sweet gums by the pond—twigg that 'cimmon, aint he a whapper?—at least three feet across the stump. You see—

Traveller—I see I am not likely to get an answer out of you to day; so I may as well keep on. I ask you now, and for the last time, will you, or will you not, direct me the way to John Smith's?

N. C.—And I tell you now, and for the twentieth time, if there is anything in this world I *do* know, it is the way to John Smith's. But I must tell you about his fine blooded mare and Timoleon filly. She tuck the puss last Saturday was a fortnight, at the Big Deer Lick course, like falling off a log. She's a heelly critter, I tell you—and throws it down a little thicker on the grit—and shoots a head a leetle faster than the fastest kind of lightning.

Traveller—Good day, sir. And may old Nick take John Smith, his wife, daughter, negroes, and sundries in general; and you and your "implification" in particular. (Put spurs to his horse in a fit of absolute despair of obtaining a direct answer to a simple question.)

N. C.—The same to you; sir, and may old Nick take you and your horse too. Why I never seed such a man. He kept asking, and asking; and I kept telling a telling—and he wouldn't listen a single bit. Why, he would'nt even wait till I told him what John give for his mare, besides a hundred other little things, that would have been great news to him, and made the time pass off agreeably. Well, let him go ahead. But if he goes on that road he's started on in such a hurry, he won't get to John Smith's, and that's some comfort, any way. (Resumes the hewing of the axletree.)—*Appeal.*

PEACE PRINCIPLES.—We find this anecdote of William Ladd, in the last number of the Democratic Review:

"It was not mere good-nature, but the adoption of the Peace principles, which made him thus gentle hearted. A story which he often told with peculiar relish, will illustrate this moulding of his character—the gradual progress of his mind in adopting the Peace principles. 'I had,' said he, a fine field of grain, growing upon an out farm some distance from the homestead. Whenever I rode by I saw my neighbor Pulsifer's sheep in the lot, destroying my hopes of a harvest. These sheep were of the guant long-legged kind, active as spaniels; they could spring over the highest fence, and no partition-wall could keep them out. I complained to neighbor Pulsifer about them, sent him frequent messages, but all without avail. Perhaps they would be kept out for a day or two, but the legs of his sheep were long, and my grain rather more tempting than the adjoining pasture. I rode by again—the sheep were still there; I became angry, and told my men to set the dogs on them, and if that would not do, I would pay them if they would shoot the sheep.

'I rode away much agitated, for I was not so much of a peace man then as I am now, and I felt literally full of fight. All at once a light flashed in upon me.

I asked myself, Would it not be well for you to try in your own conduct the Peace principles you are preaching to others? I thought it all over, and settled my mind down as to the best course to be pursued.

'The next day I rode over to see neighbor Pulsifer.

'I found him chopping wood at his door. 'Good morning, neighbor.' No answer. 'Good morning,' I repeated. He gave a kind of grunt, like a hog, without looking up. 'I came,' continued I, 'to see you about the sheep.' At this he threw down his axe, and exclaimed, in a most angry manner, 'Now, aren't you a pretty neighbor, to tell your men to kill my sheep? I heard of it—a rich man like you to shoot a poor man's sheep!"

'I was wrong, neighbor, said I; but it won't do to let your sheep eat up all that grain; so I came over to say that I would take your sheep to my homestead pasture, and put them in with mine, and in the fall you may take them back, and if any one is missing, you may take your pick out of my whole flock.'

'Pulsifer looked confounded—he did not know how to take me. At last he stammered out, 'Now, Squire, are you in earnest?' 'Certainly I am,' I answered; 'it is better for me to feed your sheep in my pasture on grass, than to feed them here on grain; and I see the fence can't keep them out.'

'After a moments' silence—'The sheep shan't trouble you any more,' exclaimed Pulsifer. 'I will fetter them all. But I'll let you know that when any man talks of shooting, I can shoot too; and when they are kind and neighborly, I can be kind too.' The sheep never again trespassed on my lot. And my friends,' he would continue, addressing the audience, 'remember that when you talk of injuring your neighbors, they will talk of injuring you. When nations threaten to fight, other nations will be ready too. Love will beget love; a wish to be at peace will keep you in peace. You can only overcome evil with good. There is no other way."

COL. BURR'S DAUGHTER.

Every one who knows aught of the history of Aaron Burr, must recollect the mysterious death of his only daughter, the wife of the former Governor of South Carolina. She left Charleston in a Brig for New York, as was said, with a large amount of money and plate: but the Brig never reached the Port, nor was ever heard of after. Years passed away, when a Sailor in Maine, on his death-bed, confessed to have been one of the crew of the Brig, and that the Passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since, a Sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 2d instant, the following paragraph concerning the same matter:

"A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old Sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies in which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charlesten, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a consultation was held, and it was determined that the passengers should be robbed and murdered.—The work of death commenced, and all were killed, Mrs. Alston being the last victim, who was made to walk the plank. Her image, he said, was always before him. and he could not die without confessing the horrid deed. The closing scene of his life was horrible in the extreme; he raved with madness exclaimed, 'There!—there she is now!—I see her standing before me!—away—away!'

"Many witnesses were present who can bear testimony to the confession, and we think there can no longer exist any doubt on a subject which was long veiled in mystery."

Getting Married.—Three of the sisters of Mr. Gitt, printer of the Hanover Democrat, were married in one day last week, and we perceive by the last Democrat, that another rosy-cheeked sister of the aforesaid editor, embraced matrimony only a few days after her pretty sisters. Mr. Gitt, we learn, has several more sisters who are desirous of gitting married, provided they can "gitt" them a comfortable house and home; and Mr. Gitt, likewise, declares his intention to "gitt" married so soon as he "gitts" his pretty sisters "in trim" for gitt-ing their intended husbands. "Such a gitt-ing up stairs I never did see."—*Chambersburg Times.*

In a recent number of the "Expositor," Amos Kendall, late Postmaster General, gives a narration of so much of his life as embraces his private relations with the Hon. Henry Clay and his family.—We extract the following touching description of a family scene:—

On the 7th day of February, 1814, the family of Deacon Zebedee Kendall, of Dunstable Massachusetts, were all collected together under the paternal roof, for the first and last time. It consisted of the father and mother, then entering upon a green old age, six sons and one daughter, the survivors of twelve children, the oldest of whom had left home before the youngest was born. Three of the sons had wives with them, and a fourth his affianced bride. We dined together, my father asked a blessing from above before meat, and returning thanks afterwards as was his custom. After dinner he addressed us in reference to this, our first general meeting, which he anticipated would be our last, and in broken accents endeavored to impress more deeply in our minds those moral and religious principles and precepts which, aided by the best of mothers, he had inculcated upon us from our earliest infancy. Our mother attempted to speak, but emotion choked her utterance. Our father resumed, and addressing himself to me, said they would probably see me no more in this world, and, as his last injunction, charged me to be honest in my profession, deal justly in all my transactions with my fellow-men, and having done my best in this world, to rely for happiness hereafter on faith in the merits of a Savior.—There were no dry eyes in the company. Some remarks of a similar character were made by one of my brothers, when there was silence interrupted only by sobs. My heart was too full to utter a word. After a pause long enough to produce composure, we sung together an appropriate hymn—for we had all been taught in family worship to raise our voices in praise to our Maker. Our father then addressed the Ruler of the Universe in a fervent prayer, which reached the Eternal Throne, if ever the sincere and heartfelt aspirations of a mortal did.

From the New York Old Countryman.

We have recently read with no inconsiderable interest, a tale of wild and patriotic heroism of '98, a period pregnant with associations, which many of our readers recall with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow. It is entitled, "The *Rebel Bivouac,*" and towards the conclusion, the following verses, to the well known melody of "Dermod O'Dowd," are appropriately introduced. Breathing as they do, that peculiar fervency which ever distinguishes the heartfelt effusions of the Irish bard—whether love or liberty be the theme of his inspiration—we subjoin them as a fit associate in hormonious simplicity for the no less sublime and romantic language of the "Exile of Erin."

Farewell, and forever, my loved isle of sorrow,
Thy green vales and mountains delight me no more,
My bark's on the wave, and the noon of to-morrow
Will soothe the poor exile, far, far, from thy shore.

Again, my loved home, I may never behold thee,
Thy hope was a meteor—thy glory a dream;
Accurst be the dastards, the slaves that have sold thee,
And doomed thee, lost Erin, to bondage and shame.

The senseless, the cold, from remembrance may wean them,
Through the world they unloved and unloving may roam;
But the heart of the patriot—though seas roll between them;
Forgets not the smiles of his once happy home.

Time may roll o'er me its circles uncheering,
Columbia's proud forest around me shall wave;
But the exile shall never forget thee, loved Erin,
Till, unmourned, he shall sleep in a far, foreign grave.

A Young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. "My love," said he, "I am only like the prodigal son; I shall reform by and by." "And I will be like the prodigal son, too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my father;" and accordingly off she went.

"How should a petition for a bank charter conclude?"

"And your memorialists will ever *prey.*"

If any body dares say that is not our own, we will acknowledge the corn.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Two sailors were quarrelling the other day on the wharf, when the one called the other "a lob-sided, crooked son of a gun." "I am not so crooked as yourself," was the reply. "You lie," shouted the other, "you are so all-fired crooked, that if you were to put a ten penny nail in your mouth, it would come out a corkscrew."

Definition of a Bonnet.—The following definition of a bonnet, by a wag is very good: A protection to the back ground of a lady's head, a something designed to keep the hair up, and to show the fine outlines of a beautiful forehead. A frail casket, in which a dazzling jewel is only *one third concealed.*

"*Go it Boots.*—A cobler in one of the Eastern cities thus announces his calling: "Surgery performed here upon old boots and shoes, by adding to the feet, making good the legs, binding the broken, healing the wounded, mending the constitution, and supporting the body with soles."

Living above Board.—Two "dyed in the wool" loafers met yesterday at the city lunch, when the following "confession" took place.

"Well, Tom, how do you fare?"

"In town, Jack—I live above board."

"How's that, Tom?"

"Why, you see I'm *above paying board,* and live entirely on extras."

"Well, Tom, you can pass."

A wit was shown the portrait of a gambler, and being asked if it was like the man, replied, "yes, it so closely resembles him that it *takes every body in!*

Borrowing.—"My marm wants to know if your marm will lend my marm your marm's pick axe to make our hog a hen coop?" "O, certainly—and when you go home just ask your mother if she'll be kind enough to lend us a keg of that firkin butter she bought to-day, that's a nice little man: and just clean us a mess of them eels that your father caught this afternoon, and bring them down with the butter, my dear—and I'll certainly give you the first bright cent I find in the ashes." "I guess, on the whole" said the boy," we shant want that pick axe of yourn."

The following amusing circumstance occurred a few days since with a parson who was visiting a family in the neighborhood. "What is the future state?" said the clergyman to a sprightly little girl. "Illinois." "No, no," said the preacher, "I mean what is the future condition of men and women?" "Why," replied the girl hesitatingly, "I suppose they are to be married."

Nobly done.—Virginia too spurns the bribe. She has no notion of selling her birthright for a mess of pottage. By a tie vote, her Senate has refused to appoint an agent to receive her share of the Distribution fund. South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and, we believe, New Hampshire, have already taken this course; and it is expected that Democratic New York will follow their noble example. And what says North Carolina? Is she willing that the mass of her citizens should be taxed for the benefit of a few individuals and corporations about the centre? Will her people permit the Federal Government to offer them 100 dollars with one hand, while with the other she is robbing them of 110? Would they not feel insulted by such a proposition? Well, this is precisely the operation of the distribution scheme. The Federal revenue, even with the addition of that arising from the sales of the public lands, is not sufficient to defray the expenses of the prodigal and profligate party now in power; and if the latter be abstracted from the Federal Treasury, of course the people must be taxed to make up the deficit together with the expense of collection. We ask again, are the people of North Carolina to be caught by such a device?

Lincolnton Republican.

Important Sale of Valuable

Town Property

WILL positively be sold, at the April Court, all my property, real and personal, consisting of the well known

Public House,

Situated near the Courthouse;—several improved and unimproved LOTS;—my home TRACT OF LAND, lying in a beautiful and healthy section of the County;—several other tracts and parcels of LAND;—all my

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Stock *of* all kinds, some valuable

NEGROES,

Including one house servant BOY of very superior qualifications in a public house, together with various other property.

Persons disposed to purchase property will do well to attend, as the sale will be positive, and will commence on Monday, (April 25th,) and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms,—*Cash* or Bank acceptances.

M. W. ALEXANDER, Jr.

Charlotte, N. C., April 5, 1842. 56...ts

New Concern.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES!

Sandry & Gundry inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening for sale, at their Store nearly opposite the "Charlotte Hotel," a very heavy and select stock of the various articles embraced in their line of business;—among which will be found the following:

French Brandy and *Holland Gin* of the very best quality, and various domestic liquors.

Wines, of almost every variety, and of the choicest brands.

Cordials, Rum Shrub, London Porter, and Perfect Love.

Oysters, Pickled Scotch Herrings and smoked Spanish do., Sardines (from Venice,) Codfish, Coffee, loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Cheese, butter Crackers, Arabian Dates, Candies, (a great variety, including French Kisses,) Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Pepper, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, fine Soap, Starch, sperm and Tallow Candles,

A LARGE STOCK OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY;

And numerous other articles, comprising the largest and most desirable stock of Groceries ever offered in this market—all of which will be sold on very moderate terms for *cash,* or on a credit to punctual dealers. They solicit a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 1, 1842.

WILLIAM SANDRY

GIVES Notice, that, as the firm of *Norment & Sandry* was dissolved on the first of last January,—all persons indebted to the same, in any way, must make early settlements, as the affairs of said firm *must be closed* without delay.

W. S. would also give notice, that all accounts made at the Shop formerly owned by John O'Farrell, next door above the Charlotte Hotel, between February, 1841, and January, 1842, are due him, and must be closed immediately by cash or note.

Those not complying with this notice must not complain if they are called upon before long by an officer.

March 1, 1842. 51...f

COTTON,

AND

Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...f

Law Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in offering his professional services to the citizens of Western North Carolina, and solicits their friendly patronage in the practice of Law and Equity, in the following Courts, viz: Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, and Cleveland. He further assures the public, that his whole time will hereafter be devoted exclusively to the profession of Law, and that a strict attention to his client's interests shall be given, and a regular attendance in the above Courts may be confidently expected. Those who have hitherto confided their interests to his keeping, will please accept this as a tender of his highest regard and best thanks for their disinterested friendship. His office and residence is in Lincolnton, where he will be pleased to receive any communications addressed to him, in his professional line of business.

BALIS M. EDNEY.

January 28, 1842. 48...f

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District, (Cape Fear,) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge POTTER to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln. JOHN H. WHEELER,

Atto. at Law.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50...f

☞ The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

SPLENDID STOCK OF

GROCERIES!

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now receiving and has on hand, at his former stand, one door above Major Smith's Hotel, a superb stock of

GROCERIES,

Comprising every article kept at such establishments in the interior country. His supply of CORDIALS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., embraces every variety, and all of the choicest qualities. He also has Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Fish, Sugar, and, in fact, every thing to tickle the fancy and please the taste. Call and see, and taste, and judge.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

Charlotte, February 1, 1842.

☞ Those who owe me debts due previous to the 1st January, 1842, are once more, *and for the last time,* requested to make payment. Those who do not comply with this notice pretty shortly, must not complain if they have to pay cost.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

February 1, 1842. 47...f

Daniel Dennis.

THIS celebrated *Jack* will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, (commencing at Lewis Dinkins,') and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is young and thought to be equal if not superior to any Jack that has ever stood in this country.

Season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of July. JOHN M. POTTS.

LEWIS DINKINS.

March 5, 1842. 50...TF.

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on twenty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on every subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842 It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens.* To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,

Albany, December, 1841. Publisher of the Cultivator.

Blank Warrants for sale here.